

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD)296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD).....686

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it builds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-swept, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glories all its bands—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and sea-white—the good forehead
demon.

Ship-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shield through the night.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and flares stirly pipe.
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land—half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toll up for poverty, home less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abram Lincoln.

AMERICA
Dated 1917.
Headquarters, Knoxville, Ky.
Graysville, Tenn.

T. J. Smith President
Graysville, Tenn.

P. P. Lynch Vice President
Soddy, Tenn.

T. M. Gann Secretary-Treas.
Pineville, Ky.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER
John Jeffrey Pittsburg, Ky.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
Geo. Branam Soddy, Tenn.
John McQuhan Graysville, Ky.
Joe A. White E. Bernstadt, Ky.
Ben Delph At Jay, Ky.
Alf Martin Soddy, Tenn.

AUDITORS
Thomas Brown East Bernstadt, Ky.
Robert Gann Soddy, Tenn.
J. D. Tinsley Pittsburg, Ky.

TELLERS
Richard Lowe Jellico, Tenn.
J. D. Posey Soddy, Tenn.
Henry Patterson Pittsburg, Ky.

DELEGATES TO TENNESSEE
FEDERATION OF LABOR

T. J. Smith Graysville, Tenn.
Alf Martin Soddy, Tenn.
Thos. M. Gann Knoxville, Tenn.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR
TENNESSEE

T. J. Smith Graysville, Tenn.

DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF LABOR

John Jeffrey Pittsburg, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR
KENTUCKY

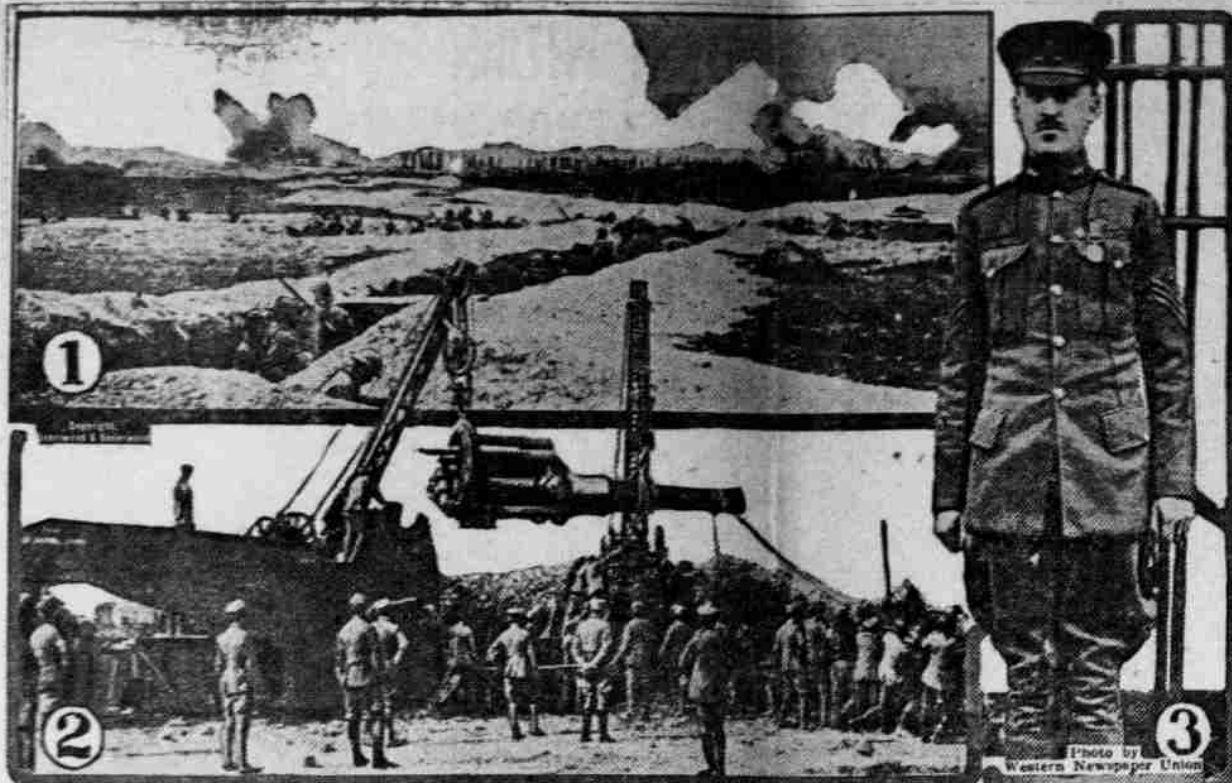
John McQuhan Pittsburg, Ky.

Stocks Tumble on Berlin Exchange.
Washington.—According to a dispatch from Zurich the German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts says the scandal in Germany connected with graft at the Daimler munitions factories, which the Budget Commission of the Reichstag is investigating, has caused a veritable panic in the Berlin Stock Exchange.

Vessel Goes Aground Off Long Island.
East Hampton, L. I.—Traveling in a breeches buoy over a high sea, soaked with salt spray, 90 passengers of the stranded steamer Kirschaw, of the Merchants' and Miners' Line, which grounded here, were safely landed.

Queensland Is Swept By Cyclone.
Vancouver, B. C.—Several Queensland (Australia) villages were destroyed by a cyclone, according to a cable received from Sydney, N. S. W., by the Vancouver World. The casualties were reported heavy.

918 Pounds of Milk in One Week.
Sacramento, Cal.—A world's record production of 918.6 pounds of milk was made in seven days by Raphaela Johanna Aaglie III, a registered Holstein, owned by the Napa State Hospital, according to a statement by Owen Duffy, business manager of the hospital. The best previous record was 902.1 pounds of milk in seven days, made by Riverside Sadie de Koll Burke, owned in Woodland, Cal.



1—French troops advancing to a grenade attack under cover of a heavy barrage fire. 2—Italians moving a heavy gun up to position for the expected spring offensive. 3—Sergt. Maj. A. W. James of the Canadian forces, who was decorated in the presence of a huge crowd at Madison Square Garden, New York, for bravery in action after being badly wounded.

NEWS REVIEW OF
THE PAST WEEK

Germans Open Great Attack on the British but Fail to Break Through.

LOSSES ARE TREMENDOUS

Haig's Men Retire to Prepared Line of Defenses Along the Somme—Americans and French Support Them—Paris Shelled by New Gun of Immense Range.

By E. W. PICKARD.

A quarter of a million or more Germans killed and wounded; the British forces pushed back from nine to fifteen miles between Monchy and La Fere over the ground which the Germans abandoned and devastated many months ago, but still keeping unbroken their lines and prepared for a new attack. At the end of the week, the British and French forces were in a position to drive the Germans back to their original positions.

Despite this loss of ground and estimated casualties of 100,000 among the British the allies and the United States had no cause to be despondent, for the Hun had so far failed of his purpose, which was to smash the British armies, break through their lines and make the battle decisive. If in the subsequent fighting his success is not far greater than it has been to the time of writing, it may truly be asserted that he has met a tremendous defeat.

Starting out with a bombardment hitherto unequalled, the Germans hurried themselves against the British defenses in wave after wave of troops in close formation, and with such targets the British machine gunners and riflemen mowed them down by the thousands until they were fairly wearied with killing. But with at least 600,000 men engaged the Germans were enabled to fill the gaps in their ranks and kept moving forward, though much more slowly than their schedule of operations called for. Haig's men, fighting calmly, fell back in good order, their commanders saving them from being slaughtered and keeping them fresh by frequent shifts. Their retirement had been foreseen and though their first line of defenses was abandoned, the enemy by Saturday night had broken through the second line at only two points, and the third line was considered impregnable.

Emperor William himself was in command of his armies, with the crown prince, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and he sent to his wife a jubilant telegram making claims of victory not at all justified by the facts. In truth, what the Germans had accomplished by Saturday night was no more than they accomplished in the first two days of their great attack on Verdun, and as then they had paid most dearly for such success as they had achieved. This may be considered a tactical success of some magnitude, but it is not a strategic victory. Though there is no excuse for pessimism, the situation is serious enough to wake up America and arouse her to the necessity of haste.

While the terrific combat was going on news came that American troops had been brought up from the southwest and, together with French forces, were adding the British in making their frequent counter-attacks. These Americans, it was believed in Washington, were part of the reserve forces that had been put at the disposal of the supreme war council for emergencies. At this time nothing has been made public as to their numbers or what units are included.

The most surprising feature of the great battle was the shelling of Paris by gun or guns of a range hitherto considered impossible. The projectiles began falling in the city and its suburbs Saturday at regular intervals and were taken at once to locate the super-guns. Later it was announced

that they were in the forest of St. Gobain, approximately 76 miles from the Paris city hall. The bombardment was far less destructive than bombing by airplanes, and only a few persons were killed. A Paris paper says the new gun is of Austrian manufacture, is a very delicate piece of machinery and each shot costs about \$4,000. The projectile is a 10-inch shell and is believed to be made of tungsten steel.

Intense aerial activity characterized the operations all along the west front last week. There were numerous combats, in which the allies generally had the best of it, and the British and French aviators made many raids on towns and military establishments back of the German lines. Mannheim especially was hard hit by the British. The American flyers also were very busy and won praise by their skill and daring.

On the Toul front the Americans were subjected to continuous shelling and the enemy also sent over airplanes that dropped large rubber balls filled with liquid mustard gas—a new form of attack. The American artillery maintained its record for accurate fire, driving the enemy from several strong positions and at times attacking the German headquarters. Secretary Baker in the course of his visit to General Pershing's headquarters in the front, was told that the American forces were doing well and one big shell exploded close to his automobile, but he escaped all harm.

On Tuesday General Pershing approved the awarding of the first of the new American military crosses for bravery, the recipients being Lieut. John O. Green and Sergts. William Norton and Patrick Walsh. All of them previously had been decorated with the French war cross.

In Palestine General Allenby's forces have crossed the Jordan and established themselves on the left bank, moving forward thence in the face of stiff resistance by the Turks.

There was increased artillery activity all along the Pave in Italy, and the operations of the air forces of both sides were extensive.

In Russia, despite the acceptance of the peace treaty by the bolsheviks, the German armies have been steadily pressing forward, occupying town after town in the south, moving up toward Moscow and also approaching so close to Petrograd that the seizure of the capital city was said to be a matter of days or hours. All the allied diplomats left Petrograd, most of them retreating to Vologda, 350 miles east. American Ambassador Francis from there issued an address to the Russian people, warning them that if they submitted to the peace imposed by the central powers Russia eventually would become a German province, and pledging the support of the American government to any government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. Mr. Francis acted without specific instructions from Washington, but his utterances received the full approval of the administration.

The bolshevik government has been hurriedly moving to Moscow. Trotsky is there and says he will act as minister of war if there is to be more fighting. The new volunteer army is being organized rapidly, with renewed discipline, and the press and people, already somewhat disillusioned, cry out against the predatory ruthlessness of the Germans. The Transcaucasian assembly at Tiflis refused to ratify the peace treaty and demanded immediate war on Germany. The attitude of all the allies toward the bolsheviks is becoming more sympathetic, but the hope of effective resistance is rather faint.

The hand of the conqueror falls more and more heavily on Roumania, which is now required to give up to the central powers not only all of her own war munitions, but also those left in Roumania by the allies. If she yields to this demand the representatives of the allies will leave Jassy.

The supreme war council of the allies at Versailles issued a statement denouncing Germany's political crimes against Russia and Roumania and refusing to recognize the peace treaties with them. "We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder," said the council. In reply Chancellor von Hertling asserted Germany

had no intention of robbing or dishonoring Russia and accused the allies of hypocrisy, untruthfulness and brutality.

There was no material change in the situation in the far East, but the opposition to Japan's plan to occupy Vladivostok seemed to increase because of the persistent distrust of the island empire's good faith. Trotsky warned the world that Germany and Japan had agreed to divide Russia between them, but Trotsky's opinions are no longer entitled to very serious consideration.

Early Thursday morning two British and three French destroyers engaged a force of German destroyers off Dunkerque, and when the fight was over four enemy vessels had been sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but the allied casualties were slight.

The same day Ostend was heavily bombed by British monitors and Heligoland was attacked by airplanes.

The matter of ships also came to the front again in England, and in response to public demand Sir Eric Geddes first lord of the admiralty, gave out figures on the results of the submarine warfare. Total losses to the allies and neutral nations since the beginning of the war, he said, were 6,000,000 tons, and he admitted the monthly losses are 120,000 tons greater than the new ships built. To correct this, Sir John Jellicoe is to devote himself to combating the submarine. Lord Pirrie has been made governor general of merchant ship building and all available shipyard in the country will be put to building ships. Premier Lloyd-George said that by special effort the deficiency could be made good in British shipyards alone.

Eloquent argument having failed to bring the Teutonic rulers to their senses or the Teutonic peoples to a realization of the truth, and encouragement and sympathy having met with no response from the Russians, President Wilson seems to have decided that action, quick and forcible, is the only thing that will bring the war to a close. He cheered up the country immensely by calling into conference the heads of the various war boards, who had been named as advisers to the chairman of the war industries board in establishing co-ordination. He impressed upon these men again the need of harmonizing their work in order to hurry up shipbuilding, increase shipping facilities and provide materials for the production of munitions. The shipbuilding question is the most pressing one, and the government is somewhat disturbed by the uncertain labor situation. It intends to adopt a definite labor policy, as did England, but this has not yet been formulated.

A great help in solving this transport problem is the seizure of about a million tons of Dutch shipping by the United States and England. This was accomplished on Wednesday after the Netherlands government had refused to put into effect its voluntary agreement to restore its merchant marine to normal activity. Most of the vessels taken will be used in carrying food from America to Europe, and President Wilson says Holland will receive ample supplies of foodstuffs, in accordance with the original pact. Germany, of course, has warned the Dutch that their ships now will be sunk, but it never has shown much regard for the rights of neutral ships outside the prescribed zone.

Wisconsin, smarting under the imputations of disloyalty caused by La Follette and his doings and sayings, undertook to redeem herself in the senatorial primaries, and succeeded in a measure. Joseph E. Davies, backed by the national administration, easily won the Democratic nomination, but Congressman Lenroot had a hard task defeating James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, for the Republican choice. The Socialist vote, unexpectedly heavy, was cast for Victor Berger, who is under indictment for violating the espionage act.

After being assailed in vain by the Republicans, the administration bill to establish a war finance corporation was passed by the house Thursday with only two opposing votes. On the same day the president signed the bill which brings the railroads under government operation and control until 21 months after the end of the war.

The Ship of State



By Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

"Thou too sail on, O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great."

Proud before her sister ships she sails the seas of time;
Out, far out, upon the deep, all stately and sublime—
What of fearsome whisperings and what of doubting eyes?
She has stoutly held her course beneath the blackest skies,
She has fought the billows off and she has dared the gales
When her sister ships have drifted back with tattered sails.

The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on!
Straight she goes and great she goes—her sister ships a-trailing on—
Riding out the bitter storms all steady, stanch and straight—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

Other ships go wallowing uncertain to and fro,
Staggering and wavering against the winds they go;
Other ships go craftily in fear of warring fleets—
Proud before her sister ships she sails with straining sheets;
Out the course and on the course with compass pointing true,
She has tossed aside the bleakest winds that ever blew.

The old ship, the bold ship! Full seasoned is each rib of her;
Honest thread and trusty seam from spinnaker to jib of her;
Ready for the storm or calm, all comely and sedate—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

Sail before your sister ships the course that you must make!
Let them waste their whisperings of wonder in your wake!
We who sail aboard of you, full well we know your strength,
Know how sure you breast the waves that lurch along your length,
Know the times that you have met the shiver and the shock,
Racing in your royal rush by hidden reef and rock!

The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on;
Great she goes and straight she goes, her sister ships a-trailing on,
Following and wallowing within her wake they wait—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!



"MADE IN AMERICA"

What's the Use?

Why not pledge yourself to use "Made In America" goods exclusively?

American artisans can equal the handiwork of any other country.

There's no reason why prices should be higher and many reasons for keeping the money at home.

The billions that go to Europe will now keep all American workmen employed. You do your part.

BRITISH PRINCE HONORS U. S.

Visits American Officers' Club and Expresses His Intention to Later Dine There.

London, March 27.—The prince of Wales visited the American officers' club. Chairman Harry Brittain, Col. Campbell Stuart of the American mission and a number of American officers received him. The prince expressed the intention of attending one of the weekly dinners of the club.

Canadian Captain Sentenced to Prison.
Toronto, Canada.—Captain George T. Bailey, Canadian Army Medical Corps, was sentenced by a magistrate to three months' imprisonment for making statements derogatory to the soldiers at the front. Captain Bailey was the man who told the recent prohibition convention here that he heard that 90 per cent of the troops in the trenches were intoxicated on Christmas Day. The accused, in his own behalf, said the statement "slipped out" in his temperance enthusiasm. He announced he would appeal.